

Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of the claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1-9. (Cancelled)

10. (Currently Amended) A method for restoring administrative data records of a nonvolatile memory that can be written in units of sectors and erased in units of blocks, said records being stored in a more rapidly accessible internal volatile flag memory of an assigned memory controller, the method comprising the steps of:

setting up, in one or more memory blocks of the nonvolatile memory, a contiguous reconstruction table for administrative memory data (RKT),

continually updating the reconstruction table with records of all write and erase operations in the nonvolatile memory out of the internal flag memory, the step of continually updating comprising recording all information with which the administrative data records of the internal flag memory of the memory controller can be completely reconstructed in each case during a restart after a power failure, and

starting a reconstruction when a predefined fill level of the reconstruction table (RKT) is reached, in each case to create a defined initial state of the administrative data records in the flag memory and in the reconstruction table (RKT), and

recording the start of the reconstruction as a last entry (OE) in the reconstruction table.

11. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 10, wherein every entry in the reconstruction table (RKT) is one sector or one sector segment long.

12. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 10, further comprising the step of repeating the reconstruction of the administrative data records of the flag memory is repeated if another power failure has occurred during the reconstruction of the data records.

13. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 10, further comprising the step of recording, every time the reconstruction was successful, a completion entry (FE) takes place in the reconstruction table, said completion entry containing a counter (FZ), which is incremented with every completion entry.

14. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 13, further comprising for the renewed creation of the reconstruction table (RKT) after a successful reconstruction, releasing previously used memory blocks are released for erasing in a background program and initializing the erased blocks accordingly.

15. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 14, wherein the first entry in a reconstruction table (RKT) is a completion entry (FE).

16. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 10, further comprising maintaining a table (ZZT) as a portion of the administrative data records, in the flag memory for any invalid block pointers that are contained in a block pointer table (BZT) in the nonvolatile memory.

17. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 16, further comprising updating during the reconstruction the block pointer table (BZT) in each case with aid of the table (ZZT) for invalid block pointers.